AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

Listing of claims:

1. (currently amended) An electrically conductive polymeric article comprising a polymeric material capable of exhibiting electrical conductivity;

the polymeric material being rendered <u>intrinsically</u> electrically conductive by treatment with a viologen salt.

- 2. (original) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 1 wherein the polymeric material is chosen from polymers derived from aromatic bases and from polymers derived from heterocyclic bases.
- 3. (original) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 2 wherein the polymeric material is chosen from polyaniline and its derivatives.
- 4. (currently amended) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 2 wherein the polymeric material is chosen from polypyrrole and itspolypyrrole derivatives.

- 5. (original) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 3 wherein the polymeric material is polyaniline.
- 6. (original) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 4 wherein the polymeric material is polypyrrole.
- 7. (currently amended) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 5, wherein the <u>polymeric material is</u> polyaniline or a polyaniline derivative having <u>base material has</u> an oxidation state between the leucoemeraldine (0% oxidation state) and the emeraldine (50% oxidation state).
- 8. (original) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 1, wherein the polymeric material is in the form of a film, film coating, or powder.

9. (canceled)

10. (original) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 1, wherein the viologen salt is a viologen dihalide.

- 11. (original) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 10 wherein in the viologen dihalide the substituents on the bipyridinium are chosen from substituted and unsubstituted alkyl and aryl groups.
- 12. (original) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 11 wherein the substituted and unsubstituted alkyl groups are chosen from C1 to C4 alkyl optionally substituted with halogen, aryl or substituted aryl.
- 13. (original) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 12 wherein the substituted and unsubstituted alkyl groups are chosen from C1 to C4 alkyl and benzyl.
- 14. (original) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 10 wherein in the viologen dihalide the halide anions are chosen from chloride, bromide and iodide.
- 15. (original) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 1, wherein the viologen salt is present in a monomeric or polymeric form.

16. (currently amended) An electrically conductive polymeric article comprising a polymeric material—capable of exhibiting electrical conductivity;

the polymeric material being rendered <u>intrinsically</u> electrically conductive by treatment with a viologen dihalide salt, wherein the haloviologen material is selected from one or more of benzyl viologen dichloride and poly(butylviologen dibromide).

- 17. (currently amended) An electrically conductive polymeric article according to claim 5, wherein the resistance of the polyaniline or polyaniline derivative, base material, Rs, is reduced from approximately $10^{10}~\Omega/\text{sq}$ to approximately $10^6~\Omega/\text{sq}$ or less.
- 18. (currently amended) A method of preparing an electrically conductive polymeric article, which method comprises

providing

a polymeric material <u>capable of exhibiting electrical</u> eonductivity; and

a viologen salt;

contacting a surface of the polymeric material with the viologen salt to render the polymeric material intrinsically electrically conductive.

- 19. (currently amended) A method according to claim 18, wherein the polymeric material is a polyaniline or a polyaniline derivative which has an oxidation state between the leucoemeraldine (0% oxidation—state) and the emeraldine (50% oxidation—state) states.
- 20. (original) A method according to claim 18 wherein the polymeric material is a polypyrrole.
- 21. (currently amended) A method of preparing an electrically conductive polymeric article, which method comprises

providing

a polymeric material capable of exhibiting electrical conductivity; and

a viologen dihalide salt;

contacting a surface of the polymeric material with the viologen salt to render the polymeric material intrinsically electrically conductive.

22. (currently amended) A method according to claim_18, wherein the viologen salt is selected from one or more of viologen benzyl dichloride and poly(butylviologen dibromide).

- 23. (currently amended) A method according to claim_18, wherein the viologen salt is present in the form of an aqueous solution.
- 24. (original) A method according to claim 23, wherein the method is conducted at a temperature of 0° to approximately 100°C in the presence of air.
- 25. (currently amended) A method according to claim_18, wherein the rate of conversion of the polymeric material to a conducting state is varied by varying one or more of the viologen salt, the concentration of the viologen salt, the concentration of oxygen_present during the contacting step, the temperature at which the contacting step is performed and exposure of the contacted polymeric material to light.
- 26. (previously presented) An electrically conductive polymeric article prepared according to the method according to claim 18.
- 27. (previously presented) The method of claim 18, further comprising removing any unreacted viologen salt.

28. (previously presented) The method of claim 21, further comprising removing any unreacted viologen dihalide salt.